THE HOOSIERS BEGIN WELL

They Had Fun with Pitcher Henderson and Knocked Him Out at the Outset.

Healy Does Some Very Good Work, Which, with Hard Batting, Defeats the Pittsburgs-Last Day of Louisville Races.

Special to the Indiapapolis Journal. PITTSBURG, Pa. May 24.-When Sunday tapped long John Healy for a single to start with to-day, the 800 spectators rabbed their hands softly, smiled at each other, and whispered, "We'll take his measure, sure. this time." But they soon changed their minds, for the Egyptian was as effective as ever. But goodness! how the Hoosies delegation did celebrate their first appearance in Pittsburg! They just turned themselves loose and made Henderson tired in two short innings. To avert slaughter Dunlap, in the third inning, substituted Maul, who showed great speed, but, being unacquainted with the weakness of the opposing batters, he was, naturally enough, hit hard. Pittsburg was in great luck to get their first three runs, though their last three were honestly earned. Poor base running lost Indianapolis several runs, which, however, they did not need. The fielding of both sides was rather ragged, Bassett's work being the bright feature. Sunday opened the game with a single to left, and stole second. Miller followed with a lucky strike out, Daily letting the third strike get away from him. While the midget sprinted to second Daily threw to Healy, who fired the ball wild to second, Miller going to third and Sunday scoring. Maul went out at first, as did Duclap, Miller scoring on the latter's out. Coleman was retired at first. Hipes started the last half of the inning with a smash to center for two bases. Glasscock flew out to Sunday, Hines starting for third before the ball settled in Sunday's hands. The lattier threw to Kuehne, who threw to Dunlap, Valentine calling Hines out. He kicked hard, so did Capt. Jerry Denny, but to no purpose. Denny and Seery hit safely, but Bassett forced the latter out as second. In the second inning Indianapolis scored on singles by Esterbrook, McGeachy and Daily, and Healey's fly to Dalrymple. The bases were full when Healy batted his fly, and Esterbrook easily scored. while McGeachy and Daily tried to move along a base each. Dalrymple threw into the diamond, and both men stopped on the lines. Dunlap threw to Maul to catch Daily, and Mc-Geachy broke for third, Maul throwing across and nipping him. Hines flew out to Dalsymple, ending the inning. After Henderson had gone out in the third Glasstock fumbled Sunday's grounder. Billy stole second, and continued to third on Daily's wild throw, scoring on Miller's out at first. Maul struck out. In the fourth Esterbrook led with a slasher to right, went to second on a passed ball, and scored on McGeachy's sing le.
Daily flew out to Dunlan, but Healy nailed the
ball to left-field fence for two bases, bringing McGeachy in. Dunlap fumbled Hines's grounder, and Glasscock's out at first sent Healy across the plate. Denny struck out, They added another run in the fifth, Denny hitting to left for two bases, reaching third on Dunlap's fumble of the throw-in, and scoring on Bassett's fly to Sunday. With one out in the sixth, Hines got his base on balls, after which Glasscock and Denny hit safe to center, Seery struck out and Bassett drove a single to right field, which, with Kuehne's fumble, netted three runs. In the seventh Pittsburg scored a run, Coleman hitting safe to center, going to third on Dairymple's two-bagger to right, and home on Kuehne's fly to Mc-Geachy. Then Indianapolis added one to their score on McGeachy's two-base drive to right, Daily's out at first and Henderson's must of Healy's fly. Glasscock led off in the last half of the eighth with a single to left and stole second. Denny hit safe to center. Denny stole second, and after Seery had struck out Bassett brought both men in by a long single to right. Pittsburg scored twice in the ninth. Dunlap opened with a single to left, and Coleman followed with one to center. Dalrymple's out at first advanced him a pase, and Dunlap scored on Kuehne's scratch single. Smith flew out to Hines, Coleman coming home. Kuehne got around to third on two passed balls, but Bassett made a fine stop of Henderson's hot grounder, throwing him out at first and ending the game. Following is the

R			B PO A E
Sunday, m. 2	1 3 1 1	Hines, m 1	1101
Miller, c 1	0 5 1 0	Glasse'k. s. 2	2 3 1 1
Maul, p & 10	0 0 5 3	Glasse'k, s. 2 Denny, 3 2	2 3 1 1 3 2 3 1
		Seery, 1 1	
C'man, 1&r 2	2 6 0 0	Bassett, 2. 0	2 2 6 0
Dalrym'e l. 0	1 3 1 0	Esterb'k, 1 2	210 0 0
Kuehne, 3. 0	1 0 3 1	M'G'hy, r 2	4 2 0 1
Smith, s 0	0 2 0 1	Daily, c 0	1 6 2 1
H'son, m, p 0	0 0 0 1	Healy, p 1	1 1 4 3
Totals 6	6 24 13 9	Totals11	1827 16 8
Score by in	nings:		
Pittsburg	2 0	1 0 0 0	1 0 2- 6
Indianapolis.	0 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 3	1 2 -11
barned run	s-rittsourg	3; Indianapo	ns, D. Two-
Case hits-Di	arympte, H	nes, Healy,	Seery, Mc-
Greatny (2).	Stolen bas	Double pla	2), Dunlap,

INDIANAPOLIS.

Dunlap and Coleman; Bassett and Glasscock. First base on balls-Miller, Dunlap, Hines, Seery. First base on errors-Pittsburg, 3; Indianapolis, 3. Struck out-By Maul, 5; by Healy, 4. Passed balls-Miller, 3; Daily, 4. Wild pitch-Maul. Time-2:05. Um-

Other League Games.

CHICAGO, 8; DETROIT, 4.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The League champions were defeated by the Chicagos to-day in splendidly-played game, that was decided by the stronger batting of the home club. Baldwin pitched a great game, and the sluggers could do nothing with his delivery after the first inning. In the fourth inning he struck out Twitchell, Hanlon and Bennett in succession. The Detroits played a brilliant fielding game, a wild pitch by Getzein being the only error. Getzein was hit hard throughout. Burns closed the game with a beautiful double play. catching a hot line hit from Hanlon's bat and Throwing Twitchell out at first before he could get back to the base. Score:

Ree nack e		TO	UA	30.	100	COLO.			100	
CE	LIC	AGG	J.		133	DETR	OF	P.		
	R	B				R		PO	A	-
Ryan, m	1	2	3	1	0	Rich'son, 21	2	0	2	0
Farrell 1,	1	1	2	0	0	Bro'th'rs, 10	0	5	2	0
Petrit, r	1	2	0	0	0	Th'mps'n,r 1	1	5	0	0
Anson, 1	1	2	8	0	0	Rowe, s 0	1	1	2	0
Pfeffer, 2.	2	2	3	3	1	White, 3 0	0	1	4	0
W'mson,s.	0	1	2	3	0	Tw'ch'l, 1 0	1	2	U	0
						Hanlon, m. 2			0	0
						Bennett, c. 0				o
Daly, c						Getzein, p. 0	1		7	ŏ
Totals.	8	12	27	15	4	Totals. 4	7	24	18	0
Score by										

Earned runs-Chicago, 7; Detroit, 1. Two-base hits-Anson, Thompson, Rowe. Three-base hits-Pettit, Anson. Home runs-Pfeffer, Hanlon. Double plays-Pfeffer and Anson; Williamson, Pfeffer and Anson; Burns and Anson. First base on balls—Rowe, Twitchell. Getzein. Hit by pitched ball—Detroit, 1. Struck out—By Baldwin, 6; by Getzein, 6. Passed ball—Daly. Wild pitches—Baldwin, 2; Getzein, 1. Time—1.50. Umpire—Decker.

American Association. ST. LOUIS, 17; CLEVELAND, 5.

CLEVELAND, May 24.-St. Louis opened the season here to-day by pounding out fourteen earned runs. The Cleveland fielders played a good game, but the battery was very irregular

and weak. Score	6:					
CLEVELAND	AND DESCRIPTIONS	ST. LOUIS.				
RBP		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	IB PO A R			
Hogan, r.1 1	1 0 0	Latham, 3. 4	3 3 0 0			
McKaen, 1. 1 1	0 0 0	Lyons, m. 3	3 4 1 0			
Hot'ling, m 0 1	4 0 0	O'Neil, 1 0	2 1 0 0			
Faatz, 1 0 2	7 0 0	Comisky,11	2800			
Stricker, 2. 0 0	1 2 0	R'bins'n, s 2	4 1 2 2			
Albert, s 1 1	0 5 0	McC'rt'v. r 2	2 3 0 0			
M'Glo'e,3 0 2	2 3 1	McGarr. 21	1 1 3 1			
Zimmer, c. 1 0	8 1 4	Milligan, e 2	3 5 2 1			
Bakely, p 1 0	1 5 5	Hudson, p. 2	0 1 7 4			
Totals 5 82	4 10 10		0 07 15 0			
		Totals17 1	82710 6			
Score by innings:		Harris and the	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF			
Cleveland	1 0	0 0 0 0 4	0 0- 5			
St. Louis	1 0	1 5 2 4 4	U *-17			
Earned runs-St.						

base hits-Lyons, Robinson, Milligan, Three-base hits-Latham, McKean, Home run-Lyons, Stolem bases—Hogan, McKean, Faatz, McGlove (2), Latha n. Comisky (2), Robinson, McCarthy (2), Double plays—Lyons, Robinson and Latham; Milligan and Comisker. First base on balls—Latham, Robinson, Hudson (2), Hogan, Albert, Zimmer. Hit by pitched ball—Faatz. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 6. Struck out—By Hudson, 5; by Bakely, 5.

State League. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Manion, May 24.—The Mariou-La?systee State League game was called here to-day in the

eighth inning and declared nine to nothing in favor of Lafayette. The Marion nine refused to go on with the same because the umpire re-fused to call out a runner who kicked the ball. The game will be protested.

Interstate League. Special to tue Indianapolis Journal. ELEHART, May 24 .- In a very prettily-played game here, this afternoon, in the Interstate League series, the Elkharts again defeated the Logansports by a score of 5 to 2. Score: Batteries-Eikhart, Thomas and Donovan; Logansport, Stapleton and Struve.

Base-Ball Notes. Indianapolis is but one game behind the Phil

Indianapolis plays twenty-four successive games away, instead of twenty. The season at Boston will open to-day, and the new \$75,000 grand stand will be used for the first time.

Bassett fielded well yesterday, and made Pitts-burgers wonder why they were paying Dunlap such a big salary. The Crawfordsville club has signed John Shepherd as a pitcher. Hoskins, another pitch-

or is still disabled. Chicago has been winning her victories at the bat. Even Getzein was treated badly by An-

son's willow-wielders. Pitcher Clarke, who came so near breaking Hines's head, has been released to the Omaha Western Association club by the Chicagos. He left last night to join the team.

Moffet and Morris will probably face each other at Pittsburg to-day. Moffet will be anxious to do well, inasmuch as some of his friends from Wheeling will be looking on.

Valentine gave the Hoosiers a bad start yesterday when he called Hines out at second in the first inning. It is to be hoped he will not repeat the work he did against them in Chicago. St. Louis has the best batting team in the association and is liable to give Cincinnati and Brooklyn hard work to keep her down. She is now shead of Brooklyn and only two or three games behind Cincinnati.

Games to-day: Indianapolis at Pittsburg. Detroit at Chicago, Philadelphia at Boston, Washington at New Yo.k, St. Louis at Cleveland, Cincinnati at Baltimore, Louisville at Brooklyn, Kansas City at Philadelphia.

Chicago Tribune: Burns's second hit was made in the eighth. It was a slow bounder, which twisted at a right angle from Mulvey as he ad-vanced to pick it up. Mulvey was so astonished that he stood and tried to study the cause of the liar turn and forgot all about th Farrar yelled to him to go after it.

When the Crawfordsville base-ball club played at Davenport, last Monday, they were not only deteated by a score of 5 to 4, but were pelted with rocks as they were returning to the city from the park. Two of the players, Snyder and Fisher, were struck. The next day they were defeated again by a score of 13 to 1.

Of the ball-players reserved or under contract with League teams. George and Weidman of the New Yorks, N. Wise of the Bostons, Hoover, Brynan, Duffy and Tebeau of the Chicagos, Beatin of the Detroits, Tyng and Sanders of the Philadelphias, McCormick and Whitney of Pittaburg have not yet played a championship game this season.

Brouthers says he can tell an old-time bal!-player by the manner in which he runs to first. "The youngsters," he says, "wabble on both sides of the path—why I don't know. May be they think it bothers the baseman, but we are seldom looking at them. George Myers is the only old-time player who doesn't come straight at me, so far as I can recall. Myers is tricky, and he does it purposely."

"I never want another club composed entirely of old men, the so-called veterans tried and true," said Captain Anson, of the Chicago club, to a friend the other day. "I have had a club composed entirely of old men, and then again I have had, as at present, a club composed of part old men and part comparative kids. I much prefer the latter. It is hard to learn an old dog new tricks, and most of the vets are too set in their ways to catch on to a new thing right away. They must have it hammered into them. I find my young men anxious to learn."

Last Day of the Louisville Races. Louisville, Ky., May 24.-The most successful spring meeting, from a racing point of view, in the history of the Louisuille Jockey Club, closed to-day. There was never probably a better field in America to face the starter than that which gathered at the post before the third race. In it were two Derby winners, winners of numberiess stakes, horses that had made the record, and not one of which would have been a genuine surprise had he won. Terra Cotta was the favorite, though Egmont sold well up with him, and the others were well backed. The race was a beautiful one, and there were no laggards until the last furlong was reached. It was a furious pace that Gallifet set after leaving the first quarter past the stand, and the time in which Egmont won was equal to the record, the track being regarded at best a second slow. The first quarter was run in :25%, the half in :51%, the three-quarters in 1:16%, the mile in 1:41%, and the mile and a quarter in 2:07. First money was worth \$4,000, and the second \$1,750. Gallifet would most probably have finished better had it not been for the accident to his jockey. His hurt was pro-nounced by the doctor only a bruise, but at the head of the stretch, when McCarthy straight-ened up in his saddle for the final effort, the strain caused him to fracture his leg, and the chestnut colt dropped back. The Chicago sta-ble, the owners of Egmont, purchased him only Wednesday from Mr. Curtis for \$10,500. This stable won first money in the third, fourth and fifth races to-day, and second money in the first and second. All of the events were botly con-

tested, and the time was excellent. First Race—The Macauley handicap, for all ages; \$400 added, \$100 to second; one mile. Huntress went away first, Ten Broeck, jr. close behind, and the others well up. Ter Broeck, jr., led at the quarter and lapped with Huntress at the half. Little Barnes commenced to move Wheeler T. up, coming around the turn. In the stretch Wheeler T. collared Huntress, winning easily by a length; Huntress second, and whipping hard, Ten Broeck, jr.,

third. Time, 1:413.

Second Race—Selling purse; five furlongs.
Auction—Field, \$25; Lincoln, \$11; Albert Stall, 86; Anna Clare, 84. They were started out of the chute. When they came into view Fan King, the favorite, showed in front, Lincoln second, and all were well bunched. Sallie O.

won by a length; Fan King second, Jakie Toms third. Time, 1:04. Third Race-The Kentucky handicap for all ages: a haudicap sweepstakes of \$100 each half forfeit; \$20 if declared by (April 1, with \$2,500 added; the second to receive \$500 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the stakes, the third 10 per cent. of the stakes; closed with seventy entries; one mile and a quarter. Auction-Terra Cotta, \$30; Egmont, \$31; Jennings, \$16; Gallifet, \$13; Libretto, \$13; field, \$18. A delay was caused at the post by Unit kicking McCarthy, the jockey on Gallifet. It was thought at first that he was dangerously injured, and it turned out that his leg was fractured, even though he continued to ride in the race. For so large a field they were sent away in good style, and with no annoying break-aways. Unit was in front down the stretch and passing the stand; Poteen second and Gallithird, the others well bunched. Rounding t'an first turn, Gallifet commenced to go forward, and at the quarter was close upon Unite. Teliedoe second, the rest bunched and close behind. Up the back stretch to the balf Gallifet led by three-quarters of a length, the orange colors of Terra Cotta and Libretto shading between the cherry of the leader and the dark of Egmont and Poteen behind, with hone of them stringing out, but all holding well to-gether. Round the turn, past the balf, the pace was fast and furious, Gallifet still leading, Terra Cotta second, Libretto third and Ermont fourth. At the three-quarters the game threeyear-old of the Melbourne stable was holding on with a tiring grip to first place; the favorite, Terra Cotta, second, the others all urging for the final quarter. Down the run home the orange colors flashed to the fore, to remain, Egmont coming away from the rest at the sixtwenth pole with a great stride that had plenty of life in it, Terra Cotta second and Nick Finzer third. Egmont passed under the wire a winner by two lengths without a lash of the whip, Terra Cotta second the same distance in front of Nick Finzer, third; Libretto fourth, Montrose fifth, Boaz sixth, Poteen seventh, Gallifet eighth, Teliedoe ninth, Insolence tenth, and Unite last. Time, 2:071.

Fourth Race-Selling purse, for all ages seven furlange. This was a walk-over for Little Minch, winning in a gallop, Glenfortune and Pat Donovan running a very close second, hardly a nose separating them, Glenfortune getting the place. Time, 1:301. Fifth Race-Selling purse, for three-year-olds

and nowards that have run and not won at this meeting; six furlongs. Florence E. was held out of the books most of the time. She won easily; Lisland secone and Dubme third. Time, Racing at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 24 -An immense crowd

attended the races to-day, and when the first

special to the Indianapolis Journal

race was called every seat in the large amphitheater was filled. "The first race was the 2:30 class; purse, \$350 & Summary:

Little Thorns......1 1 Dan Huff......2 Time-2:313, 2:8419, 2:3712. Second Race-The 2:40 class; purse, \$300. Summary: Kitty Gray.....

Running; three-fourths dash; purse, \$200.

Jack of Trumps was first; Longbroeck, second;

Archbishop, third. Time, 1:20.

Little Thorne is from Aberdeen, D. T., and is a favorite among the visitors, winning all three heats, though Dan Huff, from Columbus, O., pushed him hard. In the second race Balsora Wilkes, from Buffalo, N. Y., was the favorite. In the running race it took nearly three-quarters of an hour to get a start, as some of the horses acted badfy.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25-1 A. M. For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Slightly cooler, except in Illinois warmer; local rains, followed by fair weather; light to fresh variable

For Michigan and Wisconsin-Slight changes in temperature; local rains, followed in Wisonsin by fair weather; light to fresh variable

winds. Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, May 24, 1888. Time. | Bar. | Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec. 7 A. M... 29.87 59 81 S'east Clear. 2 P. M... 29.76 77 39 9 P. M... 29.72 69 61 East. Clear.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on May 24, 1888:

Maximum thermometer, 79; minimum thermome

General Observations.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 9 P. M.

	ASBIN	GIUM,	area		, P. M.
Stations.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Pr.	Weather
New York city	29.92	58	Neast	.12	Cloudy.
Philadelphia, Pa	29.92	54	Neast		Cloudy.
Philadelphia, Pa Washington City	. 20.90	60	Neast	.10	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C	. 29.92	72	Swest		Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla	. 29.92	74	S'east		Fair.
Atlanta, Ga	. 29.84	70	South	.01	Cloudy.
Pensacola, Fla	. 29.72	74	Swest	.08	Cloudy.
Titusville, Fla	. 29.96	74	South		Clear.
Montgomery, Ala	. 29.84	76	South		Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	. 29.78	68	S'east	4.5%	Fair.
New Orleans, La	. 29.84				Fair.
Shreveport, La	. 29.76	74	South	****	Cloudy.
Fort Smith, Ark	20.70	74	Caim.		Clear.
Little Rock, Ark	29.70	14	South	*****	Clear.
Galveston, Tex Palestine, Tex	29 74	78	South		
		79	South		Class
Memphis, Tenn Nashville, Tenn	20.10	64	Fort	1 10	Cloudy.
Louisville, Av	20.78	64	Swest	20	Rais
Indianapolis, Ind.	20 72		Reet	.02	Cloudy.
Cincinnati O	29.76	68	S'eser		Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O Pittsburg, Pa	29.84	62	East.	1	Cloudy. Clear.
Oswego, N. Y	29 90	62	S'east		Clear
Toledo O	29.84	58	East	0.00	Cloudy.
Toledo, O	29.86	48	Seast		Clear.
Prince Arthur's L'd	29.72	52	Neast		Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill	29.72	62	East.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis	. 29.74	56	S'east		Cloudy.
Duluth Minn	129.60	100	Calm.	.14	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	. 29.74	58	Calm.		Cloudy.
La Crosse, Wis	. 29.70	62	Wost.	.04	Cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.	129.78	62	Swest	.01	Rain.
Des Moines, Ia Concordis, Kan	. 29.80	62	Calm.		Fair.
Concordia, Kan	. 29.74	60	West.	.04	Fair.
Keokuk, ia	. 29.10	60	East.	.10	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill	. 29.74	64	N'wst		Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill St. Louis, Mo	. 29.78	58	North	.98	Rain.
St. Louis, Mo	29.76	62	N!wst	.04	Rain.
Springfield, Mo	. 29.78	00	Neast	*****	Fair.
Leavenworth, Kan.	120.02	0.2	North		Clear.
Omaha, Neb	29.00	50	Calm.	*****	Fair.
Valentine, Neb	20,00	54	N'wst		Chart of
Yankton, D. T	20.80	54	North		Clear.
Moorhead, Minn	30.00	40	Nonth		Cloudy.
Ft. McKinney, W. 7 Bismarck, D. T	20.00	5.0	North		Cloudy.
Fort Buford, D. T.	29.88	60	East.		Cloudy.
Ft. Assinaboine, M. 7			S'east		
Fort Custer, M. T.	29.92	52	Neast		Clear
Cheyenne, Wy. T	29.94	48	S'east	.02	Cloudy.
North Platte, Neb			East.		Fair.
Denver, Col	Lan no		East.		Cloudy.
W. Las Animas, Col.					Clear.
Dodge City, Kan	29.90	58	North		Clear.
Fort Elliott, Tex	29.78	64	Neast		Clear.
Fort Sill, I. T	29.80	68	North		Fair.
Fort Davis, Tex	. 29.76	70	Calm.		Clear.
El Paso, Tex	.129.72	76	Calm		Clear.
Salt Lake City, U. 7	29.60	64	Neast		Cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M	. 29.80	90	Bast.		Clear.
Mantages Cal	100 64	64.5	Queach.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Distance of the

Montrose, Col...... 29.64 62 Swest Fair. T-Traces of precipitation

Masculine Economy.

Pittsburg Dispatch. There lived not very many years ago a short distance from the town of Beaver, which, by the way, is looking like a young bride just now in her boudoir of green hills, a man of extraor-dinary meanness. I don't think it would be unjust to say that he was a miser. Most of you would enjoy the story more if I gave you his

name. But I won't do it. One day as he was starting out for Beaver to do his weekly shopping—for even he had to buy something for the support of his family—his wife came out and asked him to buy her a darning-needle. "What's the matter with the one I bought

you last winter?" "The eye's broken out," sae replied.
"Bring the needle here," he said; "I'm not the needle mended."

The woman was wise in her generation, and made no protest. She brought out the broken The economical farmer rode into Beaver and stopped first of all at the blacksmith's shop. He

took out the needle and handed it to the blacksmith. "I want that mended," he said. The blacksmith knew his customer, and keeping his face perfectly straight, said that the eye should be made whole in an hour's time. The farmer rode away, and the blacksmith walked across the street and bought a new needle for a cent or two.

When the farmer called again the blacksmith gave him the new needle. The farmer looked at the smooth, polished surface of the steel, and remarked that it was a good job. "How much will it be?" said he.

"Ten cents," said the blacksmith, and the farmer, as he paid it, remarked that he knew that the needle could be mended, but his wife would have gone to the expense of buying a new one if he hadn's interfered.

The Christian's Attitude Toward Evolution Popular Science Monthly. One who believes in the God of Christianity

is bound to believe that creation is his work from end to end, that it is a rational work and the work of a being who is wholly good. He is bound to believe that "God's mercy is over all his works," that "not a sparrow falls to the ground without his knowledge, that there are design and purpose everywhere. But he is not bound to know or say that he knows what that purpose is, or to show that marks of beneficence are everywhere apparent. Still less is he bound to assert, as the old theology did, that he can demosstrate the wisdom and goodness of God from-nature alone. Evolution starts with an "act of faith," a postulate of our ration al nature-viz., that everything is rational and has a meaning, even that which is at present irreducible to law, In this belief much which was once meaningless becomes intelligible, and a scientific man's faith is not staggered by the fact that much as yet remains outside, which science has not explained. On the moral side also we start with an "act of faith," a postulate of our moral pature, that God is good and can not be the cause of meaningless and unnecessary pain. And our faith is not staggered by much which seems, as yet, like useless suffering. Even if Darwin's mature judgment that on the whole "happiness decidedly prevails" were not true, we should still believe in the goodness of field, in spite of all that seems to contradict it, and look forward to the time when our children, or our children's children, will see clearly what to us is dim or dark.

Mr. Duna's Discovery. Pittsburg Chroniels. The Methodiss greachers' meeting at Cincinnati listened yearday to an ex-infidel named Dunn, of Rockford, Ill. Mr. Dunn said that he had spent a large part of his life in delivering lectures against the Bible and Christianity. Not long ago he went to Palestine, and while there discovered by the keeping of venerable priests certain decoments of great antiquity, and of which the world knows nothing. He was enabled to read these ancient manuscripts through the aid of the priests and was converted to the religion of Carist. Dr. Dunn says the Bible as now knows is but a portion of the entire volume, and that of scores of miracles performed by Christ the world knows nothing. This, however, is not a discovery. We have the authority of one of the spostles to the same effect. In closing his gospel, John says:

"And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain I the books that should be HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.

The Downfall, Ruin, Resistance, and Final Cure and Rehabilitation of a Drunkard. Habitual Drunkard, in Westminster Review. Habitual drunkards are found in all ranks of

society. Men of education and intelligence, of culture and scholarly attainments, even of great ability, swell the number of inebriates or dipsomaniacs, and, under a proper regard for secrecy, would willingly open their hearts and minds to those who are striving to do them good. It is under such an impression that the present article is written, and I trust that my experiences and opinions may help to solve a question on which it is most desirable there should be no doubt.

My maternal grandparents were remarka-bly temperate, and a similar description ap-plies to my paternal grandparents. My mother had always been "nearly a tectotal-ler;" my father what is called a "good liver." On the other hand, my father's two brothers and my mother's two brothers all died prematurely through excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks, and my nearest relatives of the same generation as myself nearly altahow the same sad propensity. One cousin died by his own hand while suffering from delirium tremens before he was twenty-two years of age, and there is only too much reason to believe that one of my uncles closed his career by similar means. As for myself, although at home, I seldom, if ever, tasted intoxicants in my youth, yet the use of them elsewhere was habitual with me from a very early age, and during my "teens" the excessive use of them was not an infrequent

Indeed, before I was twenty-one years of age the latter practice caused such irregular attention to business that the career for which I had been trained had to be abandoned. I then came to London and determined to start life afresh, and by associating with but one friend, a total ab-stainer, I was able to be a testotaler for nearly two years, not, however (it is important to remember), intending to remain one always, but simply adopting the plan as a matter of prudence until I recovered my lost position. With a return of prosperity came a recurrence to the old habits, and during the next five years secured than lost. At the end of the period mentioned I went to a tropical country, and for the fifth time in a life of only thirty years' duration, I began once again with a fair start and splendid prospects. Alas! the same sad results followed. Hitherto I badeonly drunk in company, and to some extent for the sake of convivial companionship. Now, however, I drank alone, and sometimes secretly. My annual salary reached nearly four figures. I was introduced to royalty and moved in the best society, though certain exclusive circles were closed to me in consequence of the notoriety of my mania for intoxicants. At last I lost that appointment, and, as every door seemed closed to me, I came to England once more. My former friends railied round me. They constantly forgave my deficiencies, but at last, wearied by my oft-repeated irregularities, cast me off. This happened, not once, or twice, or thrice, but many times. I sank lower and lower, that is, I became poorer and poorer, until at length ruin became inevitable, and starvation stared us in the face.

The babitual drunkard drinks, not because he likes drink or likes to get drunk. He often delikes drink or likes to get drunk. He often detests the one and shudders at the thought of the other, but he drinks because he has an uncontrollable and morbid impulse to swallow intoxicating liquor. He may surround himself with every conceivable restriction, but in vain, as I shall show in the sequel, until at length the restless turbidness that is one of the punishments of habitual debauchery paralyzes all the efforts of a decrepit will, and he ceases to think seriously on the subject. He does not think seriously on the subject. He does not dare to think on it, for if he does it produces a melancholy that sends him all the sooner to

Ruined in every way, I obtained means to proceed to one of the European capitals, where I had a remnant of a professional connection. I imagined that new associates and new associations would be perhaps a sort of strength or assistance to me. But, alas! in less than a month I was as bad as ever. 'I became a starving beg-gar in the gay and brilliant streets, until at last I was sent by a mendicancy organization back to England to my starving wife and children, living in a house wherein was an execution but no food. In 1875 I had dined with the Prince of Wales; in 1881 I dined with Duke Humphrey; in 1876 I lived in a mansion with spacious grounds, kept my own carriages, horses and servants; in 1881 I was a mendicant. The sole reason for this "foul defeat and overthrow" was simply that I had become—an habitual drunkard.

It was now that I resolved to call in outside help to support my hitherto single efforts. I other. My first step was to consult acknowledged authorities on the subject. An eminent rysician and an authority on dipsomania wrote

"If you cannot place yourself for a year in some retreat where it would be out of your power to get drink I hardly know what to advise you. As for hopelessness many men in quite as bad a condition as you are have recovered them-selves. Your one chance, bowever, is to give up every kind of drink, from small beer upward, to steer clear of those companions with whom you have been accustomed to drink, and to go in as largely as possible for teetotal friends who will assist you in your efforts at reform. You will say that this is very trite and commonplace advice, but there is no royal road to sobriety, and the utmost that can be done for you, were you able to place yourself under treatment, would be to place drink out of your reach until you had such a start of testotalism as would render further abstention comparatively easy. My experience teaches me that haunts and companions have little to do with leading the dipsomaniac to the fatal cup, although good compansionship has a great influence in keeping the convalescent away from it. As a rule the habitual drunkard avoids companions, drinks in solitary communion with his own bitter thoughts, building castles in the air, cursing every glass he drinks, and inwardly resolving that each particular debauch shail be his last I may add, moreover, that I have seldom met a dipsomaniac really desiring to be cured, who did not surround himself with far more stringent restrictions than the simple avoidance of haunts and companions. I have myself left home for London, a distance of five miles, with no more money in my pocket than would pur-chase a railway ticket for the return journey, so as to make it reasonably impossible to buy drink. What has been the result? I have preferred to walk both journeys in order that might drink away the money. This has happened not only once or twice, but on many occasions, no matter how inclement the weather, or how important the business upon which I was engaged. On one occasion, during my terrible sojourn in the continental city already referred to. I was three days without food. Noth ing passed my lips but water, and my bead was full of thoughts of suicide. On the fourth morning I discovered in my pocket-book five cartespostales. I sold them for eight sous, intending to buy bread with the money, and surely, one would think, my circumstances and condition were sufficient to prevent any miscarriage of my intention. But on my way to the boulangerie I came to a wine shop, and three sous went for a glass of vin rouge; a second wine shop took other three sons, and I must now believe that had I possessed still other three sous they would have been similarly spent, but as the remaining two sous would not purchase drink they were invested in roasted chestnuts. I have known similar occurrences in regard to other persons; and the advice to avoid old haunts and evil companions, however well intentioned, is therefore of little or no avail to a dipsomaniac. I do not think that any one who has not experienced it can conceive what a driveling slave to a morbid craving the bona fide habitua drunkard really is. Of the advice given to me, then, there re-

mains but the "effort of the will." But the effort of the will is a physical phenomenon and is not entirely under the control of any man. It obeys fixed law. Its strength or its weakness consists of the impulses which act upon it. There is a limit to its power. It is even conceivable that it alone may be a constant quantity at a time when other impulses of the brain are not. At any rate it is but a movement of nervous matter, and the proper strength and direction of that movement depends upon a healthy condition of the brain. The use of alcoholis stimulants (it has been proved) destroys that essential condition. The toxic agent acting upon the brain changes its organic composition and de-teriorates its function. There is a weakening of the controlling power of the higher brain centers, a poliution by alcoholic poisoning of the source whence flow the dictates of the will. Indeed, there are structural alterations of the whole nervous system, until at length the nervous batteries become so feeble that not only is there no spontaneous overflow of nervous power, but no discharge whatever, and the will is paralyzed. When such is the case every motive for pru-dence and restraint, all the force of dear-bought experience, is as nothing sompared to the craving for drink. The sense of the most lasting interests does not move the will so strongly as does the relish for stimulants. The determination to have acts with far more energy than the determination not to have. To a man in such a condition the advice off his friends, his own knowledge and experiences, his surroundings, all motives for sobriety, are as naught. You may represent to the person's mind the evil consequences more vividity even than they occur to himself; you may interpose authority, you may attempt to entice with new pleasures. All is in vain to overcome. The unbounded longing is supreme. To say to such a man, "Make an effort of the will," is as useless as to tell the fever-stricken patient to be quick and be cured. It seems to me, then, that the only means by

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which the habitual drunkark could be cured was by complete and forced abstention from all intoxicants; and with that object I became an intoxicants; and with that object I became an jelly or jam for breakfast and don't know what control, care and curative treatment of habitual drunkards. A gradual "toning down" is fruitless, as I and many others can testify. You cannot, as De Quincy points out, stop drinking alcohol, step by step, as you can opium, drop by drop. The decision that is final should be initial. The only cure is an absolute cessation from drinking, accompanied, it is important to add, by an earnest desire to be cured. The "desire to be

cured" is an essential condition, and where it does not exist must be created, or all efforts will prove futile. I have before me a letter from a cured dipsomaniac. He returned to a life peculiarly one of temptation, for his business takes him all over the continent, and his life is really a life of hotels. He writes to me from Monte Carlo: "I am pleased to learn that you are stanch, and I sincerely trust you may always continue

so. The difficulty is in the first few refusals; afterward all other refusals are easier, and abstinence becomes your natural habit. As for myself, I have remained steadfast through all temptation. The carte des vins no longer possesses any charms for me, and champagne may be as brut as it likes, it does not attract me." This is from a gentleman forty years of age, who has been a drunkard for nearly twenty years. His truthfulness is unimpeachable; he was five months in a retreat, and he has now been many years living in continental hotels. How long abstention is necessary to effect a cure is different in different individuals, and depends, also, upon the nature of the case. Durthe first month of my abstention from intoxi-cants I had frequent longings. I often felt that a morning petit verre, or a brandy and soda, or a dry champagne in a glass rinsed with Angostura bitters, would have put new life in me, while a glass of absinthe-gommee as an appetizer, or a bottle of bitter beer, or a glass of wine after dinner, or spirits at night as a com-panion to a cigar, were not thought of without regret. But now I have no such feelings. In other persons this change has not been brought about until after the expiration of a longer period. Some may perhaps be cured in six months, others in twelve; others require the persistence of two, three or four years. The question is one for competent authorities to decide, with a full knowledge of the facts before them. The great point is to take care that the period of abstinence was not too short. "If the power applied in the first instant is inconsistent or merely occasional, and if the periods of indulgence are admitted to break the career of the learner, there is little hope of attaining the consummation desired." The enemy is only baffled, not dispersed. "Years may be wanted to arrive at this point (i. e., cure), but sooner or later the plastic element of our nature

main conditions of an adequate initiative and an unbroken persistence." The foregoing experiences establish, to my mind, two propositions: (a) that dipsomania is a disease of the mind, due to physical causes, the victims of which are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs; and (b) that total abatinence from alcoholic drinks for a prolonged period is essential in order that a cure may be

will succeed, not, however, without the two

The Newest in China.

The regulation thing for butter is a tub in The regulation thing for butter is a tub in some fine china. They range from \$1 to \$20. A fork will cost you 65 cents, triple plate, and with a pretty print and some crushed ice, you will be an fait so far as the dairy product goes. Do you drink buttermilk! or koumiss! Well, they are very stylish beverages just now, and there are buttermilk sets, the cheapest costing \$30. In the service is a tray; a jug, and six eggshaped chalices, as they are called in trade, all made of French china and beautifully decorated.

One set is finished in an opal tint, with bands

to do with the unsightly glass or jar, invest in a marmalade cover or jelly-holder. They are \$2.50 each, but pretty and useful, and large enough to hold any of the small preserve or jam pots that go to table.

A Plant that Is Weatherwise. London Standard

A remarkable little weatherwise plant is now said to be on exhibition at the Jubilee Flower Show just opened at Vienna. According to the account supplied by the proprietor of this natural curiosity, it belongs to the family of the sensitive plants, but it is so extremely meteorometric that it not only moves if touched, but will close its leaves forty-eight hours in advance of any change in the weather. It seems, moreover, to be the most catholic of barometers. For it foretells not only rain and wind, storms, and "set fair," but earthquakes and other subter-ranean movements. In short, the new mimosa is so accomplished a vegetable that one learns with some disappointment that it fails to forecast a fall in rentes, while its pinnules display. not the faintest agitation on the eve of the most warlike of Russo-Austrian rumors. The plant is to be bought for £6. Now, a very ordinary barometer will cost some pounds, while the services of the old man and woman who play "Box and Cox," creeping in and out of their doors according to the state of the atmosphereat least when they do not get out of order and strike work-cannot be secured for less than a few shillings. Moreover, the mercurial tube, or the aneroid, or any other of the weather indicators, cannot by any possibility increase spontaneously, while the new sensitive mimosa ought, if there is anything in heredity and the survival of the fittest, to go on producing generations of children, all gifted, like their progenttor, with the power of prophesying rain and snow, sunshine and storm, heat and cold, the earthquake which comes like a thief in the night, and the volcanic eruption, which is an even more boisterous visitor. So that it really seems to us that the owner is parting with his plant at an absurdly low figure.

The Woman Doctor of Mount Desert.

Bangor Commercial. A once famous dweller on Mount Desert land was Mme. Milliken, who lived to be 100 years of age. Her home was on the north side of Pretty Marsh harbor. Here the Madame and her husband, Samuel Milithen, (who was descended from a Scotch baronet, Sir Hugh Milliken, of Aberdeen, Scotland.) spent long, useful, and happy lives. Mme. Milliken was a doctress, and, there being no roads only foot and bridle paths at that time on Mount Desert, she rode on horseback to all parts of the island and sometimes to the mainland, which could only be reached with horse at low water. She also rowed and sailed to and from the neighboring islands, attending to her professional duties

She Made the Application.

Boston Transcript. "O mamma, mamma!" exclaimed little Edith. returning from Sunday school, "we had a real nice time to-day. Mr. Goodly came in and told us lots of interesting things about heaven and the bad place; and he said that me and you and papa was going to heaven, and that Tilly Jack-son and Bill Horner and Mamie Saunders was going to the bad place."

"Why, Edith! what are you talking about! Do you mean to say that Mr. Goodly mentioned anybody that you named?"
"Well-no, mamma, he didn't say right out, but then I knew who he was talking about."

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